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## PUBLICATION OF MILITARY INFORMATION

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, in the papers this morning an Associated Press article gives detailed information about the location of Russian missile-launching pads, including one less than 500 miles from Alaska.

Information is also presented about the number of long-range rockets now available to the Soviet Communists.

The article goes on to say:

At least 10 of the reported missile pads have been identified as launch sites for the

Soviet Union's 8,000-mile-range T-3 missile, which carries a thermonuclear warhead.

It then states: "As of May 14, the United States has determined the location of 14 Russian missile and rocket factories."

The article then says that this information appeared in the May issue of Military Review, a magazine published by the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The article goes on to present various Russian capabilities in this field, including Soviet missile production capacity. The article closes by giving further rather precise information as to missile launching locations, including one in Poland.

If the information in this article is correct, then information given the Senate by the Central Intelligence Agency is incorrect.

But that is not the point I wish to make in these brief comments. Secretary of Defense McNamara and members of the Senate Armed Services Committee joined recently in criticizing the dissemination of too much military information. But today we have an article, whether right or wrong, emanating from the Department of Defense itself; an article presenting information about missile production and launching pad locations which is the most detailed that I have ever seen.

I am particularly interested this morning because recently testimony was deleted by the Department of Defense from the gallery proof of Senate hearings after the transcript of these hearings had been edited for security, and I have protested the deletion.

Based on the contents of the lengthy passage deleted, it was obvious this was done for public relations reasons only.

We keep from the American people information about broad important policy problems they have the right to know about, at the same time the Department of Defense itself releases detailed information about Russian missiles contrary to that presented the Senate by the CIA in classified hearings.

I suggest to Secretary McNamara, for whom I have the greatest respect, that before there is further criticism from his Department in this field, he examine his own shop.

Again, let me present a simple fact, further illustrated by this recent unfortunate article out of Leavenworth. Regardless of the amount of money spent by the American taxpayer on our security, we will never handle our defense either efficiently or effectively unless we reorganize the Pentagon building in recognition of progress, instead of continuing to let it drift in tradition.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article in question by Mr. Ben Price in the Associated Press be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Two New Pads for Soviet Missiles  
(By Ben Price)

WASHINGTON, May 16.—U.S. military leaders believe they now the locations of 27

Soviet missile-launching pads, including one less than 500 miles from Alaska.

And they figure the Russians have 35 to 50 long-range war rockets ready to shoot.

At least 10 of the reported missile pads have been identified as launch sites for the Soviet Union's 8,000-mile-range T-3 missile, which carries a thermonuclear warhead.

Further, the United States has determined the location of 14 Russian missile and rocket factories.

All of this information appears in the May issue of Military Review, a magazine published by the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The magazine noted that the data have been compiled from unclassified sources and added: "Because of a tight Soviet control over military information, this data is derived from sources which are not necessarily accurate or complete."

In addition to estimating that the Russians have between 35 and 50 long-range missiles ready to shoot, the Military Review figures the Soviet Union is capable of producing up to 200 strategic missiles by the winter of 1961-62.

At latest count, the United States had an estimated 58 ready-to-shoot missiles, including 52 of the submarine-launched Polaris rockets.

Further, said the magazine, "there is some evidence that the U.S.S.R. is prepared to fire strategic missiles from mobile launchers mounted on rail cars."

The rail-mounted missile is believed to be a boost-glide weapon, known as the T-4A. This missile is boosted upward by a rocket engine, then glides to its target like an aircraft. It carries a 3,100-pound payload. The range is not known, but since it is regarded as a strategic weapon it presumably can travel 1,500 miles or more.

In spotting the launching pads, the magazine noted that all are located within the Soviet Union with the exception of one in Seroc, 20 miles north of Warsaw, Poland.

Most of the Russian launch pads appear to be located west of the Ural Mountains, though there is a launch site at Amur in Siberia across the Bering Sea from Alaska.

There is, additionally, a concentration on the Siberian mainland just to the southwest of Japan, and on the Sakhalin Island to the north of Japan.

The sites near Japan are mentioned in the magazine as Komsomolsk and Nakhodka in Siberia, and Okshe, Terpentine, and Ussuri in the Sakhalins.

There is a heavy concentration of launch sites in northern Russia, from the seaport Sovetsk, Luga, Ilina, and Vologda, Brobrusk, Rostov, Kiev, and Moscow.

In general, however, the launch sites are no longer to be widely dispersed, because there are intercontinental-range missiles now from the extreme southern border, as far south as Alma-Ata and Irkutsk.